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Infinitely many securities and the fundamental theorem of asset pricing *

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Abstract

Several authors have pointed out the possible absence of martingale measures for static arbitrage-free markets with an infinite number of available securities. This paper addresses this caveat by drawing on projective systems of probability measures. Firstly, it is shown that there are two distinct sorts of models whose treatment is necessarily different. Secondly, and more important, we analyze those situations for which one can provide a projective system of σ -additive measures whose projective limit may be interpreted as a risk-neutral probability. Hence, the Fundamental Theorem of Asset Pricing is extended so that it can apply for models with infinitely many assets.

Keywords: Infinitely many securities, Arbitrage, Martingale measure, Projective system.

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1 Introduction

The existence of pricing rules, discount factors or state prices is crucial in the literature on capital markets. It is closely related to the concepts of arbitrage and equilibrium (see, for instance, Chamberlain and Rothschild (1983)). Harrison and Kreps (1979) showed the link between pricing rules and martingale measures.

Since Harrison and Kreps (1979) established the existence of martingale probability measures for some arbitrage-free pricing models their result has been extended in multiple directions, generating the Fundamental Theorem of Asset Pricing (henceforth *FTAP*). For instance, Dalang *et al.* (1990), Schachermayer (1992), Delbaen and Schachermayer (1998) or Jacod and Shiryaev (1998) provide deep characterizations of the existence of martingale measures in different settings.

Nevertheless, a simple version of the *FTAP* cannot be proved, in the sense that the arbitrage absence is not sufficient to construct martingale measures if the set of trading dates is not finite. It was pointed out in Back and Pliska (1991), where a simple dynamic discrete time counter-example is provided. To overcome this problem Clark (1993) introduced the concept of “free lunch”, far weaker than the concept of arbitrage. The absence of free lunch has been the key to yield further extensions of the *FTAP*, even in the imperfect market case (see for instance Jouini and Kallal (1995)).

Any free lunch can be understood as an “approximated arbitrage” in the sense that it is “quite close” to an arbitrage portfolio. However, it is almost an arbitrage but it is not an arbitrage, it is not so intuitive and its economic interpretation is not so clear. On the contrary it is introduced in mathematical terms and solves a mathematical problem, but classical pricing models (binomial model, Black and Scholes model, etc.) usually deal with the concept of arbitrage. Recent studies of efficiency in imperfect markets avoid the use of free lunches and retrieve the concept of arbitrage, but they have to deal with models containing a finite number of states of nature, case in which arbitrage strategies and free lunches coincide (see for instance Jouini and Kallal (2001)).

If possible, it may be worth to provide risk-neutral probabilities and pricing rules (martingale measures) under simple and meaningful assumptions, as the arbitrage absence. This is in the line of many other Representation Theorems of Mathematical Finance. For instance, the representation of coherent, convex or some concrete risk measures (Artzner *et al.* (1999), Föllmer and Schied (2002) or Rockafellar and Uryasev (2000) and (2002)) and pricing rules in one-period imperfect markets (Chateauneuf *et al.* (1996)) is addressed by using intuitive hypotheses.

Balbás *et al.* (2002) have shown that it is possible to solve the counter-example of Back and Pliska (1991) without drawing on free lunches. They characterize the arbitrage absence in dynamic discrete time pricing models. They build an appropriate projective system of perfect probability measures (see Musial (1980)) that are risk-neutral for each finite subset of trading dates. Then they show that the projective limit is risk-neutral for the whole set of trading dates, in the sense that the set of states of the world and the price process may be extended to a “new price process” which is a martingale under this projective limit. The initial probability measure and the risk-neutral one cannot be equivalent, as illustrated by using the counter-example of Back and Pliska (1991). However, for any finite subset of trading dates one can find projections of both measures that are equivalent, and there are Radon-Nikodym derivatives in both directions. Balbás *et al.* (2002) use this property to introduce the concept of “*projective equivalence*” of probability measures.

Another caveat appears when characterizing the arbitrage absence for (even static) models with infinite number of securities. This is clearly pointed out in Schachermayer (1992), where a simple counter-example with a countable number of assets is provided. Once again it makes it impossible to give pricing rules and extend the *FTAP* for significant models. Indeed, consider for instance a derivative market where call options with infinitely many strikes may be available. Moreover, as

will be illustrated in Remark 7 (Section 6), every dynamic pricing model could be adapted in such a way that it becomes a model with infinitely many assets, since one can interpret that each couple composed of one security and one trading date defines a new asset. Thus, it seems that the analysis of arbitrage-free models with infinite cardinal of securities should be addressed in Mathematical Finance.

The approach of Balbás *et al.* (2002) could be useful to analyze new problems related to the *FTAP*. For instance, imperfect markets, that are becoming more and more important in finance (see for example Schachermayer (2004)) or markets with infinitely many assets. This paper follows this approach and addresses one-period perfect models with infinitely many securities. The study seems to be general enough since there are no assumptions on the properties of the set of securities.

The existence of risk-neutral probabilities will be stated by means of projective limits of projective systems of Radon probability measures (see Schwartz (1973)), rather than projective systems of perfect measures. These projective systems will permit us to extend the concept of projective equivalence and to broaden the set of states of nature. In some sense the new set of states of nature may be identified with the set of paths of real prices and, therefore, it better captures the price behavior. We could interpret that the failure of the *FTAP* partially obeys to the “insufficiency” of the set of states to explain the whole price process.

The outline of the article is as follows. Section 2 will introduce the basic concepts and notations. Section 3 will present two counter-examples illustrating the *FTAP* failure. The first one is adapted from the counter-example of Back and Pliska (1991), although we consider only two trading dates (instead of an infinite number of them) and infinitely many securities (instead of two ones). The second one is that introduced by Schachermayer (1992). Section 4 will transform the problem in order to introduce the “projective system approach” and will define the concept of projectively equivalent martingale measure. Complete markets will be analyzed in Section 5. We will show that completeness is sufficient to establish the equivalence between the absence of arbitrage and the existence of a (unique) projectively equivalent martingale measure, which enables us to price new securities introduced in the market. This will solve the counter-example adapted from Back and Pliska (1991). Section 6 will provide a deep study on the existence of projectively equivalent martingale measures, that may hold for markets such that some kind of new assets may be priced without losing the arbitrage absence. Complete markets are particular cases and so are those markets that we will call finitely generated (these markets also illustrate that one-period models with a countable cardinal of assets in some sense may be considered “more general” than discrete time dynamic models). The counter-example of Schachermayer (1992) will prove that there are (incomplete) markets for which it is not feasible to yield any price of some new securities.

The last section concludes the paper and the appendix presents some technical results and complex proofs.

2 Preliminaries and notations

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$ be a probability space composed of the set Ω , the σ -algebra \mathcal{F} and the probability measure μ .

Consider a set $(S_i)_{i \in I}$ of available securities and a second set $(f_i)_{i \in I} \subset L^2(\mu)$ of random variables providing the pay-off at a future date T of S_i , for every $i \in I$. Denote by $(p_i)_{i \in I} \subset \mathbb{R}$ the family of current prices. Let us assume that $0 \in I$ and S_0 is a numeraire, in the sense that $p_0 = 1$ and $f_0 = 1$, $\mu - a.s.$

The set of feasible portfolios will be the vector space

$$E_\infty = \{(x_i)_{i \in I} \subset \mathbb{R}; \text{ there exists } J \subset I \text{ with } J \text{ finite and } x_i = 0 \text{ whenever } i \notin J\}.$$

It is well known that E_∞ is dense in the space of sequences $l^q(I)$ ($1 \leq q < \infty$). The current price and the future pay-off of $x = (x_i)_{i \in I} \in E_\infty$ will be given by

$$\lambda(x) = \sum_{i \in I} x_i p_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

and

$$\Lambda(x) = \sum_{i \in I} x_i f_i \in L^2(\mu)$$

respectively. As usual, an arbitrage portfolio allows traders to get “money without risk”. A risk-neutral measure makes prices be mean values of each pay-off. We have:

Definition 1 *A portfolio $x \in E_\infty$ is said to be an arbitrage if*

- a) $\lambda(x) \leq 0$
- b) $\Lambda(x) \geq 0$, μ -a.s.
- c) $\mu(\omega \in \Omega : \Lambda(x)(\omega) - \lambda(x) > 0) > 0$.

□

Notice that those arbitrage profits obtained at the current date may be invested in the riskless asset S_0 . Whence the existence of arbitrage is equivalent to the existence of self-financing arbitrage for which a) holds in terms of equality.

Definition 2 *The σ -additive measure $\nu : \mathcal{F} \mapsto [0, 1]$ is said to be a risk-neutral probability (or a risk-neutral probability measure, or a martingale measure) if*

- a) μ and ν are equivalent, i.e., $\mu(A) = 0 \iff \nu(A) = 0$.
- b)

$$p_i = \int_{\Omega} f_i d\nu \tag{0.1}$$

for every $i \in I$.

□

The absence of arbitrage and the FTAP guarantee the existence of risk-neutral probability measures for any finite sets of securities (see for instance Dalang *et al.* (1990), Schachermayer (1992) or Jacod and Shiryaev (1998)).

Henceforth $\mathcal{P}_F(I)$ will denote the set of finite subsets of I containing 0.

Theorem 1 *The model is arbitrage-free if and only if there exists a net $(\tilde{\nu}_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$ of σ -additive probability measures on \mathcal{F} such that μ and $\tilde{\nu}_J$ are equivalent for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and*

$$p_i = \int_{\Omega} f_i d\tilde{\nu}_J \tag{1.2}$$

whenever $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and $i \in J$.

□

Despite the previous result, several counter-examples point out that the risk-neutral measure $\tilde{\nu}_J$ depends on J , i.e., in general, it is not possible to find $\nu : \mathcal{F} \mapsto [0, 1]$ verifying the conditions of Definition 2.

3 Two counter-examples with different solutions

Let us introduce two counter-examples pointing out the lack of risk-neutral probabilities for many arbitrage-free markets. The first counter-example is a minor modification adapted from Back and Pliska (1991), where a dynamic discrete time arbitrage-free pricing model with no martingale measure is given. The second example is provided in Schachermayer (1992). As will be shown both counter-examples are significant since their properties are essentially different.

Example 1 Consider $I = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\} = \mathbb{N}$, $\Omega = \{1, 2, \dots\} = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, \mathcal{F} the discrete σ -algebra of Ω and suppose that $\mu(\omega) > 0$ for every $\omega \in \Omega$. Let be $p_i = 1$, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ and

$$f_i(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\omega^2 + 2\omega + 2}{2^\omega} & \omega \leq i \\ \frac{1}{2^i} & \omega > i \end{cases}$$

$i, \omega = 1, 2, \dots$ To make it easy, let us provide the infinite matrix below whose i^{th} -column reflects the pay-off of S_i , $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$.\mathcal{M}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5/2 & 5/2 & 5/2 & 5/2 & \dots \\ 1 & 1/2 & 10/4 & 10/4 & 10/4 & \dots \\ 1 & 1/2 & 1/4 & 17/8 & 17/8 & \dots \\ 1 & 1/2 & 1/4 & 1/8 & 26/16 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

Consider $i, \omega \in \Omega$ such that $\omega > i$ and define $\nu_{i,\omega} > 0$ so that

$$\sum_{\omega=i+1}^{\infty} \nu_{i,\omega} = 1 - \sum_{\omega=1}^i \frac{1}{2^\omega(\omega+1)} = \frac{i+2}{2i+2} \quad (1.3)$$

holds. Clearly, the existence of $(\nu_{n,\omega})_{\omega=n+1}^{\infty}$ is guaranteed for every $n \in \Omega = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. Take $n \in \Omega$, $J_n = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$, and define

$$\tilde{\nu}_n(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2^\omega(\omega+1)} & \omega \leq n \\ \nu_{n,\omega} & \omega > n \end{cases}$$

It can be easily proved that μ and $\tilde{\nu}_n$ are equivalent for $n = 1, 2, \dots$ and condition (1.2) is satisfied whenever $i \in J_n$. Therefore Theorem 1 ensures that the market is arbitrage-free. However, it can be observed that a risk-neutral probability measure ν as in Definition 2 does not exist. Indeed, if it existed we would obtain by induction

$$\nu(\omega) = \frac{1}{2^\omega(\omega+1)} \quad (1.4)$$

but then $\sum_{\omega=1}^{\infty} \nu(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\sum_{\omega=1}^{\infty} f_i(\omega)\nu(\omega) < 1$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots$ □

Remark 1 If we extend the space Ω by adding an event corresponding to the point of ∞ , define $\nu(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}$ and consider the extended price process such that $f_i(\infty) = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} f_i(\omega)$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$ then ν satisfies (0.1) but since ν assigns positive probability to the μ -null event ∞ , μ and ν are not equivalent probability measures. However, following the approach of Balbás et al. (2002) we will introduce the concept of projective equivalence and will show that projections of ν and μ have positive Radon-Nikodym derivatives in both directions. □

Example 2 Consider $I = \mathbb{N}$, $\Omega = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, \mathcal{F} the discrete σ -algebra of Ω and suppose that $\mu(\omega) > 0$ for every $\omega \in \Omega$. Let be $p_i = 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots$ and $f_i(i) = 1$, $f_i(i+1) = -1$ and $f_i(\omega) = 0$ for every $i, \omega = 1, 2, \dots$ with $\omega \neq i$ and $\omega \neq i+1$.

As in Example 1, it may be convenient to provide the pay-off matrix

$$\mathcal{M}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

If we define

$$\tilde{\nu}_n(\omega) = \frac{1}{2(n+1)}$$

for $n = 1, 2, \dots$ and $\omega = 1, 2, \dots, n, n+1$, and

$$\tilde{\nu}_n(\omega) = \frac{\mu(\omega)}{2 \sum_{\omega^*=n+2}^{\infty} \mu(\omega^*)}$$

for $n = 1, 2, \dots$ and $\omega = n+2, n+3, \dots$, then it may be easily proved that Theorem 1 holds and therefore the market is arbitrage-free. Besides, according to (0.1), a risk-neutral probability ν should satisfy

$$0 < \nu(1) = \nu(2) = \nu(3) = \dots$$

which makes it impossible to verify

$$\nu(1) + \nu(2) + \nu(3) + \dots = 1.$$

□

Remark 2 Notice that the solution proposed for Example 1 does not apply here. Indeed, if one extends the set of states to $\Omega \cup \{\infty\}$ and the price process in such a way that $f_0(\infty) = 1$ and

$$f_1(\infty) = f_2(\infty) = f_3(\infty) = \dots = 0$$

then straightforward manipulations show that (0.1) would lead to

$$\nu(\Omega) = 0$$

and

$$\nu(\infty) = 1$$

and therefore it is impossible to establish any type of equivalence between μ and ν . □

4 Projective system approach

For every set C we will denote by \mathbb{R}^C the set of \mathbb{R} -valued functions on C endowed with the usual product topology and the Borel σ -algebra \mathcal{B}_C .

Let $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$. Consider the probability space

$$(\mathbb{R}^J, \mathcal{B}_J, \mu_J) \tag{1.5}$$

where μ_J is the probability measure $f_J(\mu)$ given by

$$\mu_J(B) = \mu[f_J^{-1}(B)]$$

for every $B \in \mathcal{B}_J$, f_J being the measurable function

$$\Omega \ni \omega \longmapsto f_J(\omega) = (f_i(\omega))_{i \in J} \in \mathbb{R}^J. \quad (1.6)$$

Then $(\mu_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$ is a projective system of Radon probability measures (see Schwartz (1973)), in the sense that, denoting the natural projection by

$$\pi_{J,K} : \mathbb{R}^K \longmapsto \mathbb{R}^J$$

we have that

$$\mu_J = \pi_{J,K}(\mu_K)$$

whenever $J, K \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and $J \subset K$.

For every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ one can consider the one-period pricing model defined on the probability space (1.5) and generated by the finite family of securities whose current prices are $(p_i)_{i \in J}$ and whose pay-off are given by the natural projections

$$\pi_{\{i\},J} : \mathbb{R}^J \longmapsto \mathbb{R}$$

$i \in J$. This new model will be called J^{th} -market.

Proposition 2 *The initial model is arbitrage-free if and only if the J^{th} -market is arbitrage-free for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$.*

Proof. The J^{th} -market is not arbitrage-free if and only if there exists a self-financing portfolio $(x_i)_{i \in J}$ such that

$$\mu_J \left[(\alpha_i)_{i \in J} : \sum_{i \in J} x_i \alpha_i \geq 0 \right] = 1$$

and

$$\mu_J \left[(\alpha_i)_{i \in J} : \sum_{i \in J} x_i \alpha_i > 0 \right] > 0.$$

This is equivalent to

$$\mu \left[\omega \in \Omega : \sum_{i \in J} x_i f_i(\omega) \geq 0 \right] = 1$$

and

$$\mu \left[\omega \in \Omega : \sum_{i \in J} x_i f_i(\omega) > 0 \right] > 0$$

which means that the initial model is not arbitrage free. □

Assumption 1. From now on we will assume that $(f_i)_{i \in I} \subset L^\infty(\mu)$. ¹ □

¹ This assumption significantly simplifies the exposition. Anyway, most of the theory would still hold if the assumption failed, though the the role of the Prokhorov Theorem (see Schwartz (1979)) should be replaced by the Daniel-Kolmogorov Theorem (see Kopp (1984)).

Assumption 1 implies that μ_J has a compact support included in the compact set ²

$$\Pi_{i \in J} [-\|f_i\|_\infty, \|f_i\|_\infty] \subset \mathbb{R}^J \quad (2.7)$$

for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$. Hence the Prokhorov Theorem (see Schwartz (1973)) guarantees the existence of a unique Radon probability measure μ_I on the measurable space $(\mathbb{R}^I, \mathcal{B}_I)$ that is the projective limit of the system $(\mu_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$, i.e.,

$$\mu_J = \pi_{J,I}(\mu_I)$$

holds for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$. Moreover, μ_I has a compact support included in the compact set

$$\Pi_{i \in I} [-\|f_i\|_\infty, \|f_i\|_\infty] \subset \mathbb{R}^I. \quad (2.8)$$

Now we can introduce a key concept for this paper.

Definition 3 A Radon probability measure ν_I on the measurable space $(\mathbb{R}^I, \mathcal{B}_I)$ is a projectively equivalent martingale measure (or a projectively equivalent risk-neutral probability) if:

a) μ_I and ν_I are projectively equivalent, i.e., μ_J and $\nu_J = \pi_{J,I}(\nu_I)$ are equivalent for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$.

b) Given $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ we have that ν_J is a martingale measure for the J^{th} -market . ³ \square

Despite μ_I and ν_I do not have to be equivalent notice that Condition a) above guarantees the existence of positive densities between their projections. This also implies that the compact supports of ν_I and its projections are included in (2.8) and (2.7) respectively.

Notice that Ω may be interpreted as a subset of \mathbb{R}^I owing to “the immersion” (1.6) where J is replaced by I . ⁴ Thus, in some sense the projective system approach allows us to enlarge the set of states of nature and to identify this set and the set of real prices.

5 Existence of projectively equivalent martingale measures for complete markets

First of all let us organize and summarize those findings already treated or commented.

Proposition 3 Statements below satisfy the implications $3.1 \Rightarrow 3.2 \Leftrightarrow 3.3 \Rightarrow 3.4$.

3.1) There exists a martingale measure ν .

3.2) There exists a projective system $[\nu_J]_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$ of Radon measures such that ν_J is a martingale measure for the J^{th} -market.

3.3) There exists a projectively equivalent martingale measure ν_I .

3.4) The initial model is arbitrage-free.

Proof. $3.1 \Rightarrow 3.2$. Given $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ take $\nu_J = f_J(\nu)$, where f_J is represented in (1.6). Then the equivalence between μ and ν trivially leads to the equivalence between μ_J and ν_J , and the equality

$$p_i = \int_{\mathbb{R}^J} \pi_{\{i\},J} d\nu_J,$$

² $[-\|f_0\|_\infty, \|f_0\|_\infty] = [-1, 1]$ may be replaced by $\{1\}$. An analogous comment applies for (2.8).

³ i.e., $p_i = \int_{\mathbb{R}^J} \pi_{\{i\},J} d\nu_J = \int_{\mathbb{R}^I} \pi_{\{i\},I} d\nu_I$ holds for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and every $i \in J$.

⁴ This immersion is not necessarily measurable, although this problem is solved if we consider the cylindrical σ -algebra of \mathbb{R}^I instead of the Borel one (see Kopp (1984)).

for $i \in J$, trivially follows from (0.1). Finally, if $J, K \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and $J \subset K$, then $\nu_J = f_J(\nu) = \pi_{J,K} f_K(\nu) = \pi_{J,K}(\nu_K)$.

3.2 \Rightarrow 3.3. Since any ν_J is equivalent to μ_J their supports are included in the compact sets (2.7). Thus the Prokhorov Theorem ensures the existence of the projective limit ν_I .

3.3 \Rightarrow 3.2. Just define $\nu_J = \pi_{J,I}(\nu_I)$ for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$.

3.2 \Rightarrow 3.4. Theorem 1 ensures that the J^{th} -market is arbitrage-free so 3.4 trivially follows from Proposition 2. \square

Examples 1 and 2 will be clear counter-examples showing that, in general, 3.2 \nRightarrow 3.1 and 3.4 \nRightarrow 3.2. For both cases one can consider the countable set $(J_n)_{n=1}^\infty$, where $J_n = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$, rather than the directed set $\mathcal{P}_F(\mathbb{N})$.⁵

Remark 3 *Let us focus on Example 1. We already showed that there are no martingale measures. In order to build the projectively equivalent martingale measure notice that the rows of \mathcal{M}_1 provide the measure μ_{J_n} associated with the J_n^{th} -market. Indeed, it is easy to see that*

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{J_n}(1, 5/2, 5/2, \dots, 5/2) &= \mu(1) \\ \mu_{J_n}(1, 1/2, 10/4, \dots, 10/4) &= \mu(2) \\ \mu_{J_n}(1, 1/2, 1/4, 17/8, \dots, 17/8) &= \mu(3) \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ \mu_{J_n}(1, f_1(n), f_2(n), \dots, f_n(n)) &= \mu(n) \\ \mu_{J_n}(1, f_1(n+1), f_2(n+1), \dots, f_n(n+1)) &= \sum_{r=n+1}^\infty \mu(r) \end{aligned}$$

It is important to point out that the J_n^{th} -market is complete, in the sense that it involves $n+1$ independent securities and the support of μ_{J_n} contains $n+1$ points of \mathbb{R}^{J_n} . Therefore the risk-neutral probability of this market is unique and it is easy to see that it is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{J_n}(1, 5/2, 5/2, \dots, 5/2) &= \nu(1) \\ \nu_{J_n}(1, 1/2, 10/4, \dots, 10/4) &= \nu(2) \\ \nu_{J_n}(1, 1/2, 1/4, 17/8, \dots, 17/8) &= \nu(3) \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ \nu_{J_n}(1, f_1(n), f_2(n), \dots, f_n(n)) &= \nu(n) \\ \nu_{J_n}(1, f_1(n+1), f_2(n+1), \dots, f_n(n+1)) &= \sum_{\omega=n+1}^\infty \nu_{n,\omega} \end{aligned}$$

where ν and $\sum_{\omega=n+1}^\infty \nu_{n,\omega}$ are given in (1.4) and (1.3) respectively. In order to see that 3.2 or 3.3 are fulfilled it is sufficient to prove that

$$\pi_{J_n, J_{n+1}}(\nu_{J_{n+1}}) = \nu_{J_n}$$

$n = 1, 2, \dots$, but this trivially follows from equalities above.

⁵ In general, $\mathcal{P}_F(I)$ may be substituted by its cofinal subsets.

Finally, the previous projective system clearly converges to the measure $\nu_{\mathbf{N}}$ whose support is concentrated in the rows of \mathcal{M}_1 plus the additional sequence

$$\left(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right)_{n=0}^{\infty}. \quad (3.9)$$

Furthermore, $\nu(\omega)$ coincides with $\nu_{\mathbf{N}}$ on the ω^{th} -row of \mathcal{M}_1 , $\omega = 1, 2, \dots$, and

$$\nu_{\mathbf{N}}\left(\frac{1}{2^n}\right)_{n=0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Clearly, this measure can be identified with the one presented in Remark 1. Overall, as already said at the end of Section 4, the projective system approach allows us to enlarge the set of states of nature and to identify this set and the set of paths of real prices, since (3.9) is reflecting “the only trajectory of prices not contained in the columns of \mathcal{M}_1 ”. \square

Remark 4 Next let us prove that Example 2 illustrates that 3.4 \nRightarrow 3.2 or 3.3. We already proved that the market is arbitrage-free. Furthermore, as in the previous case the rows of \mathcal{M}_2 yield the measure μ_{J_n} , in the sense that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{J_n}(1, 1, 0, \dots, 0) &= \mu(1) \\ \mu_{J_n}(1, -1, 1, 0, \dots, 0) &= \mu(2) \\ \mu_{J_n}(1, 0, -1, 1, 0, \dots, 0) &= \mu(3) \\ \mu_{J_n}(1, 0, 0, -1, 1, 0, \dots, 0) &= \mu(4) \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ \mu_{J_n}(1, 0, \dots, 0, -1) &= \mu(n+1) \\ \mu_{J_n}(1, 0, \dots, 0) &= \sum_{r=n+2}^{\infty} \mu(r) \end{aligned}$$

Note that there is an important difference between both examples since the J_n^{th} -market is not complete. In fact, the number of states equals $n+2$ while the number of securities equals $n+1$. Accordingly, the number of risk-neutral measures for this market is infinite. So, if Λ_n denotes the set of risk-neutral measures then each element of Λ_n is characterized by two strictly positive parameters λ and λ^* such that

$$(n+1)\lambda + \lambda^* = 1. \quad (3.10)$$

Thus the corresponding risk-neutral measure verifies

$$\nu_{J_n}^{\lambda}(1, 1, 0, \dots, 0) = \nu_{J_n}^{\lambda}(1, -1, 1, 0, \dots, 0) = \nu_{J_n}^{\lambda}(1, 0, 0, -1, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \dots = \nu_{J_n}^{\lambda}(1, 0, \dots, 0, -1) = \lambda$$

and

$$\nu_{J_n}^{\lambda}(1, 0, \dots, 0) = \lambda^*.$$

In order to show that 3.2 fails suppose that $\left(\nu_{J_n}^{\lambda_n}\right)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a projective system verifying the conditions of 3.2. Fix $n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. One has that

$$\pi_{J_n, J_{n+m}}(\nu_{J_{n+m}}^{\lambda_{n+m}}) = \nu_{J_n}^{\lambda_n}$$

for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, from where

$$\lambda_n = \nu_{J_n}^{\lambda_n}(1, 1, 0, \dots, 0) = \nu_{J_{n+m}}^{\lambda_{n+m}}(1, 1, 0, \dots, 0) = \lambda_{n+m}.$$

From (3.10) one has that

$$\lambda_n = \lambda_{n+m} < \frac{1}{n+m+1}$$

and therefore, taking $m \mapsto \infty$, we have $\lambda_n = 0$. But this contradicts the equivalence between μ_{J_n} and $\nu_{J_n}^{\lambda_n}$. \square

Next let us introduce a first result justifying the success of the Projective System Approach in Example 1. In addition it will illustrate the utility of projectively equivalent martingale measures when pricing new assets.

Theorem 4 *Suppose that there exists a cofinal subset $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ such that the J^{th} -market is complete for every $J \in \mathcal{C}$. Then Assertions 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 are equivalent. Furthermore, in the affirmative case the following properties hold:*

4.1) *The projectively equivalent martingale measure ν_I is unique.*

4.2) *Consider $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$, $\nu_J = \pi_{J,I}(\nu_I)$, $\varphi \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^J, \mathcal{B}_J, \mu_J)$ and the new security S_φ whose pay-off at T is given by*

$$f_\varphi = \varphi \circ f_J \in L^\infty(\mu). \quad (4.11)$$

One has that

$$p_\varphi = \int_{\mathbb{R}^I} (\varphi \circ \pi_{J,I}) d\nu_I \quad (4.12)$$

is the only price of S_φ making the market $(S_i)_{i \in I} \cup (S_\varphi)$ arbitrage-free.

Proof. Suppose that 3.4 holds. Take $K \in \mathcal{C}$. Proposition 2 and the completeness of the K^{th} -market ensure the existence of ν_K , unique martingale measure for the K^{th} -market. If $J \notin \mathcal{C}$ consider $K \in \mathcal{C}$ with $J \subset K$ and set

$$\nu_J = \pi_{J,K}(\nu_K). \quad (4.13)$$

It is clear that ν_J does not depend on K . Indeed, if $K' \in \mathcal{C}$ and $J \subset K'$ then take $K^* \supset K \cup K'$ such that $K^* \in \mathcal{C}$ and we have that

$$\nu_K = \pi_{K,K^*}(\nu_{K^*}) \quad (4.14)$$

holds due to the uniqueness of the martingale measure for the K^{th} -market. Analogously

$$\nu_{K'} = \pi_{K',K^*}(\nu_{K^*}),$$

from where

$$\pi_{J,K}(\nu_K) = \pi_{J,K} \pi_{K,K^*}(\nu_{K^*}) = \pi_{J,K^*}(\nu_{K^*}) = \pi_{J,K'} \pi_{K',K^*}(\nu_{K^*}) = \pi_{J,K'}(\nu_{K'}).$$

In order to see that $(\nu_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$ is a projective system it is sufficient to bear in mind (4.13) and (4.14). Thus, 3.2 holds.

In order to prove 4.1 it is sufficient to realize that the projections of ν_I are unique on a cofinal subset \mathcal{C} . Consequently the projections are unique on the whole set $\mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and the uniqueness of ν_I trivially follows from the uniqueness of the projective limit of projective systems of Radon measures (see Schwartz (1973)).

Finally, to prove 4.2, consider the security above S_φ . As in the proof of Proposition 2 one can establish that the market $(S_i)_{i \in I} \cup (S_\varphi)$ is arbitrage-free if and only if for every $K \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ with $K \supset J$ the market

$$(\pi_{\{i\},K})_{i \in K} \cup (\varphi \circ \pi_{J,K}) \quad (4.15)$$

is arbitrage-free. In particular if this holds and $K \in \mathcal{C}$ the uniqueness of $\pi_{K,I}(\nu_I)$ leads to (4.12). Conversely (4.12) guarantees that (4.15) is arbitrage-free for every $K \in \mathcal{C}$ and, therefore, for every $K \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$. \square

6 Incomplete markets and the valuation of new assets

The latter theorem and Expression (4.12) point out that projectively equivalent risk-neutral probabilities may yield pricing rules that enable us to value new securities of complete markets. So it is worth to illustrate that the valuation of new securities is not always feasible for incomplete markets. Additionally this also anticipates some intuitions about the reasons of the Projective System Approach failure when dealing with Example 2.

Remark 5 Consider the market of Example 2 plus a new asset S_φ whose pay-off at T is given by

$$f_\varphi = (2f_1 - 1)^+ = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega = 1 \\ 0, & \omega \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

Obviously S_φ may be understood as a call option with expiration at T , strike equal to one monetary unit and underlying asset composed of two units of S_1 . It is also easy to check that

$$f_\varphi = \varphi \circ f_{\{0,1\}}$$

if

$$\varphi : \mathbb{R}^{\{0,1\}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

is given by

$$\varphi(x, y) = (2y - 1)^+,$$

so S_φ has the general form proposed in (4.11).⁶

Next let us prove that it is impossible to provide S_φ with a price $p_\varphi \in \mathbb{R}$ unless we accept the existence of arbitrage. First, $\mu(f_\varphi \geq 0) = 1$ and $\mu(f_\varphi > 0) > 0$, along with the arbitrage absence, will imply that $p_\varphi > 0$. Second, if the market

$$(S_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \cup (S_\varphi)$$

is arbitrage-free then (see Definition 1) the market

$$\{S_0, S_1, \dots, S_m, S_\varphi\} \quad (4.16)$$

is arbitrage-free for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Choose m such that

$$\frac{1}{m+1} < p_\varphi.$$

Then it is easy to show that every risk-neutral measure $\tilde{\nu}_m$ for the market $\{S_0, S_1, \dots, S_m\}$ will verify

$$\tilde{\nu}_m(1) \leq \frac{1}{m+1}$$

from where the price p_φ does not prevent the existence of arbitrage in (4.16). \square

⁶ Notice that φ is bounded out of a $\mu_{\{0,1\}}$ -null set.

Theorem 5 and Remark 7 below will present some general models for which the implication 3.4 \Rightarrow 3.3 holds. Moreover it shows that projectively equivalent risk-neutral probabilities, if they exist, provide us with pricing rules for incomplete markets as well. Before presenting their statements we need some additional concepts.

Definition 4 Suppose that the initial model is arbitrage-free. We will say that the P -property holds if for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and every $\varphi \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^J, \mathcal{B}_J, \mu_J)$, the new security S_φ whose pay-off at T is given by $f_\varphi = \varphi \circ f_J \in L^\infty(\mu)$ has at least one price $p_\varphi \in \mathbb{R}$ making the market $(S_i)_{i \in I} \cup (S_\varphi)$ arbitrage-free. \square

Definition 5 Suppose that the initial model is arbitrage-free, and for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ consider the set \mathcal{R}_J of martingale measures for the J^{th} -market. Proposition 2 guarantees that each \mathcal{R}_J is non-empty. We will say that the $*$ -property holds if there exists a cofinal subset $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ such that \mathcal{R}_J is uniformly μ_J -continuous for every $J \in \mathcal{C}$, i.e., for every $J \in \mathcal{C}$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that the implication

$$B_J \in \mathcal{B}_J \text{ and } \mu_J(B_J) \leq \delta \implies \theta_J(B_J) \leq \varepsilon, \text{ for every } \theta_J \in \mathcal{R}_J$$

holds. \square

Definition 6 We will say that the initial model verifies the $**$ -property if there exists a cofinal subset $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ such that for every $J \in \mathcal{C}$ and every compact set $X_J \subset \mathbb{R}^J$ with void interior and positive probability ($\mu_J(X_J) > 0$) there exists a μ_J -atom Y_J with positive probability and such that $Y_J \subset X_J$. \square

Remark 6 The $*$ -property holds for many interesting cases. For instance it is obviously fulfilled for complete markets since \mathcal{R}_J is a singleton. It is easy to see that it is also fulfilled if for any μ_J (or a cofinal family) there exists a finite and disjoint collection of μ_J -atoms

$$B_J^1, B_J^2, \dots, B_J^r$$

(r depending on J) such that

$$\sum_{s=1}^r \mu_J(B_J^s) = 1.$$

In particular, the model of Example 2 verifies the $*$ -property.

Analogously, The $**$ -property also holds for many interesting cases like complete markets or Example 2. More generally, it is easy to prove that the property holds if any \mathbb{R}^J (or a cofinal family) may be divided into a countable and disjoint collection of μ_J -atoms. \square

Theorem 5 5.1) If there exists ν_I , projectively equivalent martingale measure, then the initial model is arbitrage-free and verifies the P -property. Furthermore, (4.12) is a price of (4.11) making the market $(S_i)_{i \in I} \cup (S_\varphi)$ arbitrage-free.

5.2) Suppose that I is countable. If the initial model is arbitrage-free verifies the P -property, the $*$ -property and the $**$ -property, then there exists a projectively equivalent martingale measure.

Proof. See Appendix. \square

Remark 7 *Theorem 4 points out that completeness is a sufficient condition to guarantee the existence of projectively equivalent risk-neutral measures and that new securities can be priced in arbitrage-free models. Nevertheless it is worthwhile to illustrate that completeness is far from necessary. Indeed, many alternatives may be given in order to ensure the fulfillment of the implication 3.4 \Rightarrow 3.3.*

A significant alternative arises if one applies those findings of Balbás et al. (2002). So we can consider a discrete-time dynamic price process

$$S(\omega, t) = (S_0(\omega, t), S_1(\omega, t), \dots, S_m(\omega, t)) : \Omega \times \{0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m+1}$$

with a finite number $m + 1 \in \mathbb{N}$ of assets and an infinite number $\{0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots\}$ of trading dates. As usual the price process must be adapted to the arrival of new information. Under this framework the arbitrage absence does not imply the existence of martingale measures, as established in Back and Pliska (1991). But the study of Balbás et al. (2002) proves the existence of projectively equivalent martingale measures, regardless the completeness of the model. Thus if we consider the one-period model with infinite securities such that

$$I = \{0, 1, \dots, m\} \times \{t_1 < t_2 < \dots\},$$

$$p_{(a,b)} = S_a(\omega, 0)$$

for every $(a, b) \in I$ and

$$f_{(a,b)}(\omega) = S_a(\omega, b)$$

for every $(a, b) \in I$ and almost every $\omega \in \Omega$, then the equivalence between 3.3 and 3.4 will hold for incomplete markets too. This kind of models may be called “finitely generated” and, as already said at the introduction and the beginning of Section 3, our Example 1 is a particular case that arises from the counter-example of Back and Pliska (1991) (for which $m = 1$). In some sense, the existence of Example 2 illustrates that one-period models with infinite and countable cardinal of securities are “more general” than dynamic-discrete-time models with a finite collection of securities. \square

7 Conclusions

Representation Theorems have shown to be crucial in Mathematical Finance. Regarding markets with infinite number of securities the characterization of the absence of arbitrage by the existence of equivalent martingale measures fails in general.

This paper draws on the projective system approach in order to establish the equivalence between the absence of arbitrage and the existence of projectively equivalent martingale measures, which provides pricing rules allowing for the valuation of new assets. The analysis seems to be quite general since there are no conditions on the set of assets or on the properties of future prices.

The equivalence holds for many significant cases like complete or finitely generated markets. Moreover, since finitely generated markets can in some sense extend many dynamic pricing models, it seems that the analysis of markets with infinitely many securities may deserve important attention in Mathematical Finance.

Projectively equivalent pricing rules have been also found for more complex markets. Under some regularity properties, only the possibility of pricing new securities is necessary and sufficient.

The projective system approach allows us to enlarge the set of states of nature and to identify this set and the set of real prices. Thus a complete equivalence between the initial probability measure and the martingale measure does not hold in general. However, the existence of densities between “real” probabilities and “risk-neutral” ones is guaranteed by introducing the concept of “projective equivalence”, which implies that both the martingale measure and the initial probability measure generate equivalent projections.

8 Appendix. Proof of Theorem 5

Lemma 6 *Suppose that the market is arbitrage-free. Then there exists a projective system $(\lambda_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$ of Radon probability measures such that*

- 6.1) *The support of λ_J is contained in (2.7) for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$.*
- 6.2) *If $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ then $p_i = \int_{\mathbf{R}^J} \pi_{\{i\},J} d\lambda_J$ for every $i \in J$.*
- 6.3) *If the market satisfies the P -property, $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and $B_J \subset \mathbb{R}^J$ is a Borel set such that $\mu_J(B_J) \neq 0$, then the projective system $(\lambda_K)_{K \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$ may be constructed in such a way that $\lambda_J(B_J) \neq 0$.*
- 6.4) *If the market satisfies the $*$ -property then λ_J is μ_J -continuous for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$.*

Proof. For $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ we will consider the compact set C_J given by (2.7). In addition \mathcal{R}_J^* will denote the set of Radon probability measures on the Borel σ -algebra of C_J , and \mathcal{R}_J will be composed of those $\rho_J \in \mathcal{R}_J^*$ such that ρ_J and μ_J are equivalent and

$$p_i = \int_{C_J} \pi_{\{i\},J} d\rho_J \quad (6.17)$$

for every $i \in J$. The absence of arbitrage and Proposition 2 imply that \mathcal{R}_J is non-void.

On the other hand, the Riesz Representation Theorem allows us to identify the space $\mathcal{C}^*(C_J)$ of Radon (non necessarily positive) measures on C_J with the dual of $\mathcal{C}(C_J)$, space of continuous functions on C_J , and the Alaoglu Theorem guarantees that \mathcal{R}_J^* is *weak**-compact since this set is obviously *weak**-closed in the unit ball of $\mathcal{C}^*(C_J)$. Consequently, the Tjionov Theorem leads to the compactness of

$$\mathcal{R}^* = \Pi_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)} \mathcal{R}_J^*.$$

Fix the element

$$(\rho_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)} \in \mathcal{R}^* \quad (6.18)$$

in such a way that

$$\rho_J \in \mathcal{R}_J \quad (6.19)$$

for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$. Given $J, H \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ denote $J^c = I \setminus J$ and consider

$$\lambda_J^H = \pi_{J \cap H, J}(\rho_J) \otimes \mu_{J^c \cap H},$$

where \otimes is used to denote the usual tensor product of Radon measures (see Schwartz (1973)).⁷ Then it is easy to see that λ_J^H and μ_H are equivalent.

For every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ consider the element

$$\Lambda_J = (\lambda_J^H)_{H \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)} \in \mathcal{R}^*$$

The compactness of \mathcal{R}^* implies the existence of

$$(\lambda_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)} \in \mathcal{R}^*$$

agglomeration point of the net $(\Lambda_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)} \subset \mathcal{R}^*$.

In order to see that $(\lambda_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$ is a projective system, let us consider $J, K \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ with $J \subset K$. Clearly

$$(\lambda_J, \lambda_K) \in \mathcal{R}_J^* \times \mathcal{R}_K^* \quad (6.20)$$

⁷ Obviously $\lambda_J^H = \pi_{H,J}(\rho_J)$ whenever $H \subset J$ and $\lambda_J^H = \mu_H$ if $H \subset J^c$.

is an agglomeration point of the net

$$(\lambda_H^J, \lambda_H^K)_{H \supset K} = (\pi_{J,H}(\rho_H), \pi_{K,H}(\rho_H))_{H \supset K} \subset \mathcal{R}_J^* \times \mathcal{R}_K^*$$

Therefore, (6.20) is agglomeration point of

$$(\pi_{J,K} \pi_{K,H}(\rho_H), \pi_{K,H}(\rho_H))_{H \supset K}$$

and the continuity of

$$\mathcal{R}_K^* \ni \alpha \longrightarrow \pi_{J,K}(\alpha) \in \mathcal{R}_J^*$$

(when both spaces are endowed with the *weak**-topology) leads to

$$\lambda_J = \pi_{J,K}(\lambda_K). \quad (6.21)$$

Let us prove 6.2. Consider $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and $i \in J$. It is clear that λ_J is an agglomeration point of

$$(\lambda_H^J)_{H \supset J} = (\pi_{J,H}(\rho_H))_{H \supset J}$$

from where the continuity of $\pi_{\{i\},J} : \mathbb{R}^J \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ implies that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^J} \pi_{\{i\},J} d\lambda_J = \int_{C_J} \pi_{\{i\},J} d\lambda_J$$

is an agglomeration point of

$$\left(\int_{C_J} \pi_{\{i\},J} d(\pi_{J,H}(\rho_H)) \right)_{H \supset J} = \left(\int_{C_H} \pi_{\{i\},H} d\rho_H \right)_{H \supset J} = (p_i)_{H \supset J}$$

due to (6.17) and (6.19).

Let us prove 6.3. Take $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and the Borel set $B_J \subset \mathbb{R}^J$ such that $\mu_J(B_J) > 0$. Since μ_J is a Radon measure with support in C_J there exists a compact set $\tilde{C}_J \subset B_J \cap C_J$ with $\mu_J(\tilde{C}_J) > 0$. We will prove that $\lambda_J(\tilde{C}_J) > 0$. Add the new security S_φ whose final pay-off is $f_J \circ 1_{\tilde{C}_J}$,

$$1_{\tilde{C}_J} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \omega \in \tilde{C}_J \\ 0 & \text{if } \omega \notin \tilde{C}_J \end{cases}$$

being the characteristic function of \tilde{C}_J . The P -property implies the existence of one (maybe non-unique) price $p_\varphi > 0$ making the new market arbitrage-free. Thus, as in the proof of Proposition 2, for every $H \supset J$ the H^{th} -market is still arbitrage-free if we add the pay-off

$$1_{\pi_{J,H}^{-1}(\tilde{C}_J) \cap C_H}$$

with price p_φ . Consequently, there are martingale measures for this new market, *i.e.*, (6.18) may be chosen in such a way that (6.19) and $\rho_H(\pi_{J,H}^{-1}(\tilde{C}_J) \cap C_H) = p_\varphi$, for every $H \supset J$. Then

$$\lambda_H^J(\tilde{C}_J) = p_\varphi$$

for every $H \supset J$. Take $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $p_\varphi - \varepsilon > 0$. Since λ_J is a Radon measure there exists an open set G_J such that

$$G_J \cap C_J \supset \tilde{C}_J$$

and

$$\lambda_J((G_J \cap C_J) \setminus \tilde{C}_J) \leq \varepsilon.$$

The Uryson Lemma guarantees the existence of a continuous function $h : C_J \longrightarrow [0, 1]$ that equals one on \tilde{C}_J and vanishes on $C_J \setminus G_J$. If $H \supset J$,

$$\int_{C_J} h d\lambda_H^J \geq \lambda_H^J(\tilde{C}_J) = p_\varphi$$

Hence, $\int_{C_J} h d\lambda_J$, agglomeration point of $\left(\int_{C_J} h d\lambda_H^J\right)_{H \supset J}$, verifies

$$\int_{C_J} h d\lambda_J \geq p_\varphi$$

Thus,

$$\lambda_J(\tilde{C}_J) = \int_{\tilde{C}_J} h d\lambda_J = \int_{C_J} h d\lambda_J - \int_{C_J \setminus G_J} h d\lambda_J - \int_{(G_J \cap C_J) \setminus \tilde{C}_J} h d\lambda_J \geq p_\varphi - \varepsilon > 0.$$

Finally, to prove 6.4, denote by \mathcal{C} the cofinal subset of $\mathcal{P}_F(I)$ whose existence follows from the $*$ -property. Suppose that $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and $B_J \subset \mathbb{R}^J$ is a Borel set such that $\mu_J(B_J) = 0$. We must prove that λ_J vanishes on B_J but, being λ_J a Radon measure, we can assume that B_J is closed. Furthermore, (6.21) allows us to assume that $J \in \mathcal{C}$.

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $\pi_{J,H}(\rho_H)$, $H \supset J$, are uniformly regular owing to (6.19) and the $*$ -property, one can take a compact set $\tilde{C}_J \subset C_J \setminus B_J$ such that

$$\pi_{J,H}(\rho_H)\left((C_J \setminus B_J) \setminus \tilde{C}_J\right) \leq \varepsilon$$

for every $H \supset J$. If $C_J \cap B_J$ is non void then the Uryson Lemma guarantees the existence of $h : C_J \longrightarrow [0, 1]$ continuous and such that h vanishes on \tilde{C}_J and equals one on $C_J \cap B_J$. For every $H \supset J$ one has that

$$\pi_{J,H}(\rho_H)(C_J \cap B_J) = 0.$$

Hence

$$0 \leq \int_{C_J} h d\lambda_H^J = \int_{(C_J \setminus B_J) \setminus \tilde{C}_J} h d\lambda_H^J + \int_{C_J \cap B_J} h d\lambda_H^J \leq \varepsilon + \int_{C_J \cap B_J} h d(\pi_{J,H}(\rho_H)) = \varepsilon.$$

Whence

$$0 \leq \lambda_J(C_J \cap B_J) \leq \int_{C_J} h d\lambda_J \leq \varepsilon$$

because $\int_{C_J} h d\lambda_J$ is agglomeration point of $\left(\int_{C_J} h d\lambda_H^J\right)_{H \supset J}$. Consequently, $\lambda_J(C_J \cap B_J) = 0$ because ε can take any positive value. ⁸ \square

Lemma 7 *Suppose that the market is arbitrage-free and verifies the P -property and the $*$ -property. Take $K \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ and a countable collection $(B_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{B}_K$ such that $\mu_K(B_n) \neq 0$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then the projective system $(\lambda_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$ of Lemma 6 may be constructed in such a way that $\lambda_K(B_n) \neq 0$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

⁸ It may be worthwhile to remark that Assumption 1 is not necessarily crucial when proving the lemma above. Indeed, if it fails then the role of $\mathcal{C}(C_J)$ and $\mathcal{C}^*(C_J)$ may be substituted by $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^J, \mathcal{B}_J, \mu_J)$ and its dual $L_\infty^*(\mathbb{R}^J, \mathcal{B}_J, \mu_J)$, space of finitely additive real valued measures on \mathcal{B}_J with finite variation and vanishing on every μ_J -null set.

Proof. We will use the same notation as in the proof of Lemma 6. Bearing in mind 6.3 consider the projective system $(\lambda_J^n)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$ such that

$$\lambda_K^n(B_n) > 0 \quad (7.22)$$

for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $(\epsilon_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a decreasing sequence of positive real numbers such that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_n = 1.$$

Take finally

$$\lambda_J = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_n \lambda_J^n$$

for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$. The convergence in both the norm topology and the *weak**-topology of $\mathcal{C}^*(C_J)$ is guaranteed by the Weierstrass criterion. Thus, it is easy to see that $(\lambda_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$ is a projective system that verifies 6.1 and 6.2 and such that λ_J is μ_J -continuous for every $J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$. Moreover, $\lambda_K(B_n) \neq 0$ trivially follows from (7.22) and $\lambda_K \geq \epsilon_n \lambda_K^n$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. \square

Remark 8 Consider an arbitrary positive measure space (W, Σ, θ) . It is worth to recall the Saks Lemma (see Saks (1933)) guaranteeing that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a disjoint partition $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_s, W_{s+1}, \dots, W_r$ of W such that W_1, W_2, \dots, W_s are θ -atoms and $\theta(W_i) \leq \varepsilon$, $i = s+1, \dots, r$. Obviously, one can apply again this lemma on each W_i , $i = s+1, \dots, r$, and for $\varepsilon/2$. By induction, it is easy to prove the existence of a disjoint sequence $(W_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that the restriction of θ to W_0 is non-atomic and W_n is an atom for $n = 1, 2, \dots$. \square

Lemma 8 Suppose that the market is arbitrage-free and verifies the P -property and the $*$ -property. Take $K \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$. Then the projective system $(\lambda_J)_{J \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)}$ of Lemma 6 may be constructed in such a way that $\lambda_K(B_K) \neq 0$ for every Borel set $B_K \subset \mathbb{R}^K$ such that $\mu_K(B_K) > 0$ and B_K is an open set or a μ_K -atom.

Proof. According to Remark 8, consider a partition $(W_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of \mathbb{R}^K such that μ_K is non-atomic on W_0 and $(W_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ are μ_K -atoms. Besides, take a countable basis $(G_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of the usual topology of \mathbb{R}^K . Then Lemma 7 ensures that the projective system may be constructed in such a way that λ_K does not vanish on those elements of

$$(W_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \cup (G_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

with measure μ_K positive. Thus, the lemma trivially follows. \square

Proof of Theorem 5. Suppose that there exists the projectively equivalent risk-neutral measure ν_I and consider the model $(S_i)_{i \in I} \cup (S_\varphi)$ where the price p_φ of S_φ is given by (4.12). Then the model $(S_j)_{j \in H} \cup (S_\varphi)$ is trivially arbitrage-free for every $H \in \mathcal{P}_F(I)$ with $H \supset J$. Now, one can prove that $(S_j)_{j \in I} \cup (S_\varphi)$ is arbitrage-free by proceeding as in the proof of Proposition 2.

In order to prove 5.2, proceed as in Remarks 3 and 4 and consider the cofinal subset $(J_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$. According to the latter lemma, for every natural $m = 1, 2, \dots$ take the projective system

$$(\lambda_{J_n}^m)_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

such that $\lambda_{J_m}^m(B_m) > 0$ if $\mu_{J_m}(B_m) > 0$ and B_m is open or μ_{J_m} -atom. Take finally a sequence $(\epsilon_m)_{m=1}^\infty \subset \mathbb{R}$ as in the proof of Lemma 7, *i.e.*, positive, decreasing and verifying $\sum_{m=1}^\infty \epsilon_m = 1$. Set

$$\nu_{J_n} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \epsilon_m \lambda_{J_n}^m$$

$n = 1, 2, \dots$ Once again, as in the proof of Lemma 7, the Weierstrass criterion guarantees the convergence in the norm topology. It only remains to show the implication

$$\mu_{J_m}(B_m) > 0 \implies \nu_{J_m}(B_m) > 0.$$

Since we are dealing with Radon measures one can assume that B_m is compact and included in C_{J_m} . If B_m^o denotes the interior of B_m and $\mu_{J_m}(B_m^o) > 0$ then $\nu_{J_m}(B_m^o) > 0$. Otherwise we have that $B_m \setminus B_m^o$ is a compact set with void interior and positive μ_{J_m} -measure. The $**$ -property implies that $B_m \setminus B_m^o$ contains a μ_{J_m} -atom with positive μ_{J_m} -measure. Whence, $\nu_{J_m}(B_m \setminus B_m^o) > 0$. \square

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